

# INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## Research on Land Disposal of Food Plant Waste Waters

The N.C.A. has assisted the Tri-State Packers Association in the preparation of testimony to the Senate Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee in behalf of funds to finance USDA research on irrigation as a method of cannery waste disposal.

William J. Hart, Jr., of John H. Dulany & Son, Inc., Fruitland, Md., testified before the Subcommittee March 28 in support of an appropriation of \$100,000 for the USDA Soil and Water Conservation Research Division to continue work in this field.

The request for federal funds for this project was made by the Tri-State association because much of the pilot engineering study over the past two years has been conducted in that area.

The pilot studies indicated that a broadened program should be carried out over a five-year period at an estimated cost of \$100,000 each year.

## Food Additives Legislation

Public hearings on food additives legislation again have been scheduled by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Its Health and Science Subcommittee has scheduled hearings April 15-16 to hear a presentation of the Administration's views by George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and Elliot L. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

## Research on Pear Decline

Congress has appropriated \$6,250 for USDA research on pear decline during the remainder of this fiscal year. This amount is provided in the conference report on H. R. 10881, the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill, as adopted by the House and Senate on March 25 and sent to the President.

## FDA Appropriations for 1959 at Same Level as This Year

The House Appropriations Committee has recommended that \$9.3 million be made available to the Food and Drug Administration for the next fiscal year, the same amount that was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The appropriations item for the FDA is carried in H. R. 11645, making appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year 1959. The bill was passed by the House March 27.

The \$9.3 million is regarded as adequate to maintain the FDA at its present level and to provide a small increase in personnel to initially staff the new Detroit district office.

The House Appropriations Committee, in its report on the bill, severely criticized the Budget Bureau and both the Labor and Health-Education-Welfare Departments for their failure to present proper estimates of needs for the coming year.

The Committee transcript of hearings on FDA appropriations carries the statement by the FDA fiscal management officer that the agency's preliminary proposal to the Secretary was \$11,530,000, allowing for a personnel increase of 22 percent; but that after some consideration it was determined that "under the circumstances today" the Budget Bureau would be asked for only \$10,980,000 representing a 15 percent increase in personnel. The Budget Bureau rejected the increase in funds but approved a 3 percent increase in staff for the Detroit office.

The Committee report makes a special point that the \$9.3 million for FDA is no more than was provided for this year. The report states:

"About three years ago, Secretary Hobby appointed a Citizens Committee to make a study of the administration of the Food and Drug laws and make recommendations to her concerning any improvements they might determine should be made in this program. This Committee was made up of some of the top men in the industries most affected by these laws. It included in its membership

## N.C.A. Publicizes Small Rise in BLS Index for Canned Foods

The N.C.A. publicized this week that the retail price index of canned fruits and vegetables did not rise from January to February as much as other fruit and vegetable products.

That canned fruits and vegetables are still the "best buy," at prices only 6.5 percent above the 1947-49 average, was emphasized in press releases issued by the Information Division to news desks of metropolitan newspapers and by the Consumer Service Division to food editors and writers.

The showing of canned foods in the consumer price index was discussed also by Secretary Carlos Campbell in addresses before canner groups in Long Beach, Calif., and at the annual membership conference of the Northwest Canners and Freezers Association.

The retail price index rose 0.2 percent between January and February and was 3.2 percent above a year ago.

On the average, prices were higher in February for food, housing, medical care and personal care, but transportation and apparel prices were slightly lower.

The index of retail prices of fruits and vegetables was up 2.1 percent, as fresh fruits and vegetables rose 2.7 percent and frozen fruits and vegetables were up 2.5 percent. Prices of canned fruits and vegetables were up only 0.5 percent, and this was the largest monthly increase since July of 1956, a period of 20 months.

The index of prices for canned fruits and vegetables, despite the February rise, is still 1 percent lower than a year ago.

The index of prices for all foods rose 0.4 percent from January to February, 4.5 percent higher than a year ago and 18.7 percent above the 1947-49 average.

a vice president of General Mills, a vice president of the H. J. Heinz Co., and the president of Chanel Inc. The Citizens Committee recommended a three to four-fold expansion of the Food and Drug Administration in a period of from five to ten years starting with 1957. Their report was subsequently endorsed by the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the National Canners Association by formal resolutions. The Committee is at a loss to understand why these recommendations have been discarded. The only reason given during the hearings was that expansion would not fit in with the over-all budget policies. The Committee assumes that the same reason applies to the lack of a much needed program to correct the deplorable space situation in some of the field offices and laboratories, such as Boston and Atlanta."

### Cooperative Bargaining Seen by USDA as Benefiting Growers

At the request of grower cooperative associations, the USDA Farmer Cooperative Service has begun a study to provide guides to growers in forming and operating bargaining associations.

This was reported by Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator of the FCS, in his appearance before the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. He said:

"In response to the concentration of buying power in the hands of fewer processors, fruit and vegetable growers are showing increased interest in bargaining associations as a means of developing comparable marketing strength. There are now 30 associations of this type compared with but 15 only three years ago. They are most prominent in the Pacific Coast states, Utah, and in the major producing areas along the Great Lakes and East Coast. At their request, Farmer Cooperative Service called a conference of these associations a year ago to consider their common problems. This led to a request for a second conference of this group in January. We are now making a study to provide guides to growers in forming and operating such associations."

Mr. Knapp also stated:

"Today's business environment is working to the disadvantage of large numbers of farmer cooperatives that have not yet adjusted to fast-changing economic conditions. These associations are faced with the competition of large, well-integrated businesses having extensive resources and a considerable degree of bargaining power. Moreover, mass consuming markets require large amounts of uni-

formly graded and packaged products that can only be provided by business enterprises, including cooperatives, big enough to provide a constant flow of product of the quality and quantity desired by the distributive outlet.

"Experience is demonstrating that further integration of operations by cooperatives will be required if they are to represent farmer members to the best advantage in securing the highest possible return for products sold. Efficient cooperatives have in some cases demonstrated that they can retain in farmer control the processes of integration and obtain the resulting benefits.

"Farmers are just beginning to recognize the challenge of integration and are recognizing a need for research information and educational assistance to help them build the kind of strong and efficient cooperatives required to maintain a stronger position in the marketing of their products. We, in Farmer Cooperative Service, are working on this problem because its solution will largely determine whether or not farmers can maintain or better their position as independent business operators."

### Wage-Hour Compliance

The Wage and Hour Division conducted a survey during the last year to determine the extent of non-compliance with the minimum wage and hour laws and found that minimum wage underpayments amounted to \$19 million, a total of 600,000 employees were underpaid by \$64,100,000 under the overtime provisions, and other compliance activities found violations totaling \$15,200,000.

This information is in the report of the House Appropriations Committee on the bill, H. R. 11645, making appropriations for the Labor Department for fiscal 1959. The Committee said in the report that it "will expect a better report of accomplishments next year than was presented in this year's hearings."

### Grades for Canned Squash

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has amended the U. S. standards for grades of canned squash (summer type) to provide for inclusion of a diced style and to redefine the term "poorly cut" so as to include allowances for the new style.

Text of the amendment was published in the *Federal Register* of March 26. The amendment will become effective May 15.

### ICC Regulations on Safety for Migrant Farm Workers

With another season for extensive use of migrant labor approaching, the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a leaflet calling attention to its regulations concerning safety for the interstate transportation of migrant workers by motor vehicle.

Regulations concerning the safety of operation and equipment, the qualifications of drivers and maximum hours of service, and the comfort of passengers of motor vehicles transporting migrant agricultural workers in interstate commerce were issued by the ICC June 19, 1957, and were reproduced by the N.C.A. as Supplement to the INFORMATION LETTER of June 29, 1957.

These regulations apply to any person who transports workers more than 75 miles and crosses a state line, hauls three or more workers who are not members of his family, transports the workers in a vehicle other than a passenger automobile or station wagon, and does not have a certificate as a "common carrier" of passengers.

The ICC leaflet summarizes requirements of the regulations for drivers and owners and lists the ICC field offices from which, in addition to the N.C.A., copies of the motor carrier safety regulations for the transportation of migrant workers may be obtained.

### FDA Standard for Fruit Jelly

The Food and Drug Administration has issued an order amending the definition and standard of identity for fruit jelly to include prickly pear jelly.

A petition for such a standard was published by FDA in the *Federal Register* of May 23, 1957 (see INFORMATION LETTER of May 29, page 197), but no comments were received by FDA with respect to the notice.

The definition and standard of identity for prickly pear jelly provides for a fruit juice factor of 11.0. The standard will become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the *Federal Register* unless its effectiveness is stayed by the filing of objections.

## 1957-58 Season Total Packs of Beets and Carrots

The 1957-58 pack of canned beets totaled 9,059,289 actual cases compared with the 1956-57 pack of 10,439,707 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The 1957-58 pack of canned carrots totaled 2,295,491 actual cases compared with the 1956-57 pack of 2,968,020 cases.

The season total packs of canned beets and canned carrots were compiled on the basis of the packs through December 31 (see INFORMATION LETTER of Feb. 8, page 90) and the packs from January 1 to March 1.

### 1957-58 PACK OF BEETS

Container Size	To Dec. 31	Jan.-March (actual cases)	Season Total
24/3.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
48/8Z.....	815,500	18,098	834,204
48/1P.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
24/308.....	6,193,034	229,538	6,422,572
24/2 1/2.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
6/10.....	1,676,846	96,905	1,773,811
Misc.....	28,702		28,702
U. S. Total, 1957-58..	8,714,088	345,201	9,059,289
U. S. Total, 1956-57..	10,121,074	318,603	10,439,767

(a) Included in miscellaneous in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

### 1957-58 PACK OF CARROTS

Container Size	To Dec. 31	Jan.-March (actual cases)	Season Total
24/2.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
48/8Z.....	209,470	2,384	211,854
24/308.....	1,046,270	49,425	1,095,695
24/2 1/2.....			
6/10.....	893,341	90,381	983,722
Misc.....	4,138	82	4,220
U. S. Total, 1957-58..	2,153,219	142,273	2,295,491
U. S. Total, 1956-57..	2,706,245	261,775	2,968,020

(a) Included in miscellaneous in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

## Tour of N.C.A. Laboratory

Thirty-three students and instructors from the U. S. Navy Environmental Sanitation School in Oakland, Calif., spent the afternoon of March 17 at the N.C.A. Berkeley Laboratory. They toured the laboratory, and staff members discussed phases of research and canning technology of interest to the group.

After graduation the students are expected to have responsibilities involving the storage and use of large quantities of canned foods.

### Revised USDA Bulletin on Insecticide Recommendations

A revised bulletin of insecticide recommendations for the 1958 season has been issued by the Entomological Research Division of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

The bulletin lists the specific tolerances allowed for pesticides applied to raw agricultural products under the Miller amendment to the Food and Drug Act. It also lists the formulation used, the recommended dosage per acre, recommended time of application, and the minimum days from last application to harvest. In many instances it also lists the reference or authority for the dosage rate and formulation.

The bulletin—*Insecticide Recommendations for Control of Insects Attached to Crops and Livestock, 1958 Season* (Agriculture Handbook 120)—may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 55 cents a copy.

The N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau suggests that each canner should have a copy for use and reference during the 1958 season.

## VA To Buy Canned Foods from Depot at Hines, Ill.

The Veterans Administration will buy canned foods from its supply depot at Hines, Ill., instead of from Washington, D. C., beginning April 7.

Thereafter the new office at the Hines depot will issue all invitations for bids and will make awards on all of the VA's subsistence requirements, except frozen foods, which will be bought from the Washington office.

The VA's Washington office, which set up the agency's postwar buying program and also handled the contracting, will continue to fix policy and general buying procedures.

The new buying office is headed by Lester M. Boehm, who has been assistant supply officer at the Hines VA hospital. The Hines depot is located 12 miles west of Chicago and is addressed:

Marketing Division for Subsistence  
Veterans Administration Supply Depot  
P. O. Box 27  
Hines, Illinois

The first invitation on 1958-pack items, covering canned asparagus, is returnable to the Hines depot May 12.

Canned foods for the VA are delivered to the VA supply depots at Hines, Ill., Wilmington, Calif., and Somerville, N. J.

## 'Three Squares' Shown to Nearly 3 1/2 Million

"The Three Squares," canning industry motion picture produced under the Consumer and Trade Relations program of the N.C.A., has been shown a total of 846 times in its year and a half of life, to a total audience of 2,343,855 viewers. This includes 69 TV showings of the black and white version of the film.

The film is a 13 1/2-minute sound, color movie, co-sponsored by N.C.A. and the Department of Agriculture. Principal distribution has been through the 73 nationwide film libraries of USDA, which up to January 1 had accounted for 660 of the showings, with the Information Division handling 155 showings and Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, public relations counsel for the C.&T.R. program, 31. In an effort to increase use of the film in 1958, special arrangements have been made with Earl Fultz, the producer, to handle promotion and distribution, especially to TV stations.

## Stocks of Canned Vegetables on March 1 and Season Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned asparagus, green and wax beans, beets, carrots, corn, and peas have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and de-

tailed reports covering the March 1 stock and shipment situation have been mailed to all canners packing these products.

	Carry-over month	Total Supply		Canners' Stocks, March 1		Season Shipments to March 1	
		1956-57	1957-58	1957	1958	1957	1958
(thousands of actual cases)							
Asparagus.....	March	8,048	8,613	1,844	1,698	6,204	6,915
Beans, green and wax....	July	28,497	31,075	10,606	12,460	17,801	18,615
Beets.....	July	*11,980	*12,073	5,536	5,656	6,443	6,417
Carrots.....	July	*3,468	*3,334	1,643	1,520	1,825	1,814
Corn.....	Aug.	44,390	43,149	19,247	19,784	25,143	23,365
Peas.....	June	35,152	41,708	10,371	15,930	24,781	25,780

\* Includes pack from Jan. 1-March 1.



## Procedure and Time Table on European Common Market

The procedure and time table for establishment of the European Common Market were described by C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, in a statement to the House Ways and Means Committee March 24.

The European Common Market is intended to present a common tariff against goods from outside the area while permitting free circulation of goods produced within the area, which includes six countries—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and West Germany.

The Common Market countries will start next January 1 to reduce their internal tariffs and the first change in external tariff rates is scheduled for January 1, 1962. In requesting extension of the President's authority to negotiate tariffs for five years, instead of the customary three years, the Administration contends that an extension of the Trade Agreements Act for the longer period is necessary to enable the United States to participate in reciprocal tariff negotiations with the Common Market during its formative period.

The internal tariffs are to be gradually reduced until they are eliminated and complete free trade exists within the Common Market. Reductions will be made in stages, with the complete elimination of internal tariffs scheduled for the end of 1972 at the latest.

"After the first of next year, therefore, goods produced within any Common Market country will have a steadily increasing advantage within the rest of the Common Market over American and other free world goods," according to the State Department's position as expressed by Mr. Dillon.

The first step in the establishment of the Common Market's external tariff will be the preparation of a "proposed" or "target" common tariff. This would be a single set of tariff rates applying to imports into any of the six Common Market countries.

The rates of duty to be provided for in the "target" common tariff are to be determined, for the most part, by simple arithmetic averages of the rates of each of the six Common Market countries. The entire target tariff is expected to be available for examination during the latter part of 1959.

At this point tariff negotiations will be in order. The State Department expects that the United States might

begin to prepare for tariff negotiations on the Common Market in 1960, might begin negotiations in 1961, and might be able to put the first tariff adjustments toward the new Common Market tariff into effect on January 1, 1962, the same date on which the Common Market countries begin to apply their external tariff.

"On that date member countries will be required to eliminate 30 percent of the difference between their national tariff rate and the new Common Market rate," according to the State Department. "Thereafter, over succeeding years, similar adjustments will be periodically made, some upwards and some downwards in the different countries, so that by June 1, 1973, at the latest, a single uniform tariff around the whole of the Common Market will be achieved."

## N.C.A. President Sees Good Future for Canning Industry

N.C.A. President Edward E. Burns spoke confidently of the future of the canning industry in addresses this week before canner groups.

He spoke in Long Beach, Calif., March 26 before members of the Southern California Food Processors Association and California Fish Canners Association, and in Gearhart, Ore., March 29 at the annual membership conference of the Northwest Cannery and Freezers Association.

"We have as great a future as any industry I know," he stated. "We have a growing population. We are producers of the most convenient, economical and highest quality food available to those multiplying consumers."

Mr. Burns cited population gains during recent years as indicative that the market for canned foods is constantly rising. Pointing out that the population includes a relatively large number of young people, he advised cannerymen to educate these youthful consumers now on the nutrition, convenience, economy, and general desirability of canned foods.

To expand and grow, with judgment and efficiency, "we should analyze our sales potential so as to project our sales in those markets that are most advantageous to our producing area," he stated.

"Studies and analyses should be the first step in determining what we do in production. For example, what place does the 8-ounce can have, if the No. 303's and No. 2's are moving at a low retail price level? Will the institutional size sell as well if eco-

nomic conditions bring about a drop in patronage of the practice of eating out? Did we go overboard in a certain size—No. 10's, for instance? Sometimes sales in a given size will drag for several seasons, creating a shortage. Then suddenly there appears an overpack, resulting from an effort to make up that shortage. Study and analysis will tend to keep our operations in balance instead of out of balance," Mr. Burns declared.

Highlights of Mr. Burns' address in Long Beach were distributed by the N.C.A. Information Division in a press release to 386 California newspapers, 204 radio and television stations, local and national wire services, and canning trade journals.

In his speech at Gearhart, Mr. Burns stated that the government should stop trying to legislate farm income through price supports. He thus placed national canning industry support squarely behind the policies of Secretary Benson. In addition to his expressed opposition to the use of price supports, Mr. Burns stated in his speech that "the government should help find new uses and markets for farm products instead of buying them up and storing them as surplus, and farmers should be permitted to produce in response to free market prices."

He quoted from a *Reader's Digest* article by a farmer who had experience with both price supports and the free market operation and pointed out that canning crops have not created problems of surplus for growers.

"The one way to control food production so as to prevent surpluses from piling up year after year, is to allow the consuming public to set the price it is willing to pay for the food and allow the farmer complete freedom in making his choice as to whether or not he will produce under that market condition," Mr. Burns asserted.

He pointed out that the N.C.A. Canner-Grower Program is dedicated to that principle, and that cannerymen and their growers have jointly produced many scientific harvesting methods that have helped the farmer realize more for his crops.

The Northwest meeting staged a forum on canner-grower relations in which both Mr. Burns and Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell participated.

Highlights of Mr. Burns' address at the Northwest meeting were distributed by the Information Division in a press release to 354 Idaho, Oregon and Washington newspapers, 189 radio and television stations, wire services, and canning trade journals.

## Veterans Administration Requirements for Canned Foods from the 1958 Pack

Following are the estimated requirements of the Veterans Administration for canned fruits, vegetables, and fish to be procured from the 1958 pack—by grade, can size, and estimated quantity:

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES					Description	Grade	Can Size	Dozen Cans
Apples, sliced.....	C	#10	7,850		Beans, dried, regular process, red, in brine....	A	#10	3,055
Applesauce.....	A	#10	8,250		Beans, Green, cut ( $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "?), round—sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and/or 6, or flat—sizes 3, 4 and/or 5...	B	#10	18,800
Applesauce with strained red raspberries.....	—	#10	1,625		Beans, Green—as above except sodium content restricted to not more than 3 mg. per 100 grams.....	B	#303	11,250
Apricots, halved, unpeeled, water pack.....	B	#303	11,250		Beans, Lima, any variety, sizes tiny, small medium and/or large.....	B	#10	6,000
Apricots, halved, unpeeled, heavy syrup.....	B	#10	6,875		Beans, Lima—as above except sodium content restricted to not more than 7 mg. per 100 grams.....	B	#303	4,500
Apricots, halved, peeled or unpeeled, solid pack —no added water or syrup.....	D	#10	1,375		Beets, sliced, small or medium size.....	A	#10	12,450
Blueberries, native or cultivated, water pack..	C	#10	3,275		Beets, puree.....	—	#2	6,100
Cherries, R&P, water pack.....	C	#10	4,605		Carrots, sliced or diced.....	C	#10	2,725
Cherries, light sweet, unpitted, water pack....	B	#303	10,000		Carrots, puree.....	—	#2	10,500
Cherries, light sweet, unpitted, heavy syrup....	B	#10	4,625		Catsup, tomato.....	A	#10	5,125
Figs, Kadota or Magnolia, water pack.....	B	#303	6,100		Corn, cream style, golden.....	B	#10	5,625
Figs, Kadota or Magnolia, heavy syrup.....	B	#10	4,575		Corn, whole grain, golden.....	B	#10	7,700
Fruit Cocktail, heavy syrup.....	B	#10	8,250		Hominy, whole, white, lye process.....	—	#10	1,900
Grapefruit, light syrup.....	B	#303	36,500		Juice, Tomato.....	A	#10	17,250
Grapes, Thompson's seedless.....	Fancy	#10	1,525		Juice, Tomato—sodium content restricted to not more than 12 mg. per 100 grams.....	A	#2	6,750
Juice, Apple, single strength, unsweetened, clear	A	46-oz.	30,250		Juice, Vegetable cocktail.....	—	46-oz.	10,875
Juice, Grape, single strength, Concord, unsweetened.....	A	46-oz.	21,912		Mushrooms, white, stems and pieces.....	C	10-oz.	7,250
Juice, Grapefruit, natural.....	A	46-oz.	33,500		Peas, sweet, sieve 3, 4 or 5 or any combination 1-6, 70% 3, 4 and/or 5.....	B	#10	19,400
Olives, dark, ripe, unpitted, thrown pack, medium or large.....	B	#10	9,000		Peas—as above except sodium content restricted to not more than 7 mg. per 100 grams.....	B	#303	14,250
Peaches, yellow clingstone, halved, water pack.	B	#303	17,000		Peas, puree.....	—	#2	12,500
Peaches, yellow clingstone, halved, heavy syrup	B	#10	15,500		Pimentos, pieces.....	—	#2½	4,770
Peaches, yellow clingstone, sliced, solid pack, without water or syrup.....	C	#10	1,825		Potatoes, Sweet, whole and pieces in light syrup	A	#2½	35,750
Pears, Bartlett, halved, water pack.....	B	#303	17,500		Pumpkin.....	A	#10	1,325
Pears, Bartlett, halved, heavy syrup.....	B	#10	13,705		Sauce, Chili.....	A	#10	2,125
Pineapple, slices (whole), medium, water pack	A	#2	8,250		Sauerkraut.....	A	#10	5,000
Pineapple, slices (whole), medium, extra heavy syrup.....	A	#10	6,500		Tomatoes.....	B	#10	11,750
Pineapple, crushed, heavy pack, sweetened, extra heavy.....	A	#10	3,375		Tomatoes—sodium content restricted to not more than 12 mg. per 100 grams.....	B	#303	11,000
Pineapple, tidbits, extra heavy syrup.....	A	#10	4,250		Tomato Puree, medium.....	A	#10	12,450
Pineapple juice.....	A	#10	18,250		CANNED FISH			
Plums, purple, fresh, water pack.....	B	#303	7,130		Salmon, red or sockeye.....	—	#1	25,260
Plums, purple, fresh, heavy syrup.....	B	#10	4,300		Salmon, red or sockeye—sodium content restricted to not more than 60 mg. per 100 grams	—	#½	4,760
Plums, green gage or yellow egg, heavy syrup...	B	#10	1,475		Tuna fish, light meat, chunk style in vegetable oil.....	—	4-lb.	5,820
Sauce, Cranberry, jellied or strained.....	A	#10	1,575		Tuna Fish, light meat, chunk style—sodium content restricted to not more than 50 mg. per 100 grams.....	—	#½	8,500
CANNED VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES					Effective April 7, all subsistence items, except frozen foods, purchased by the VA will be procured by the Marketing Division for Subsistence, Veterans Administration Supply Depot, P. O. Box 27, Hines, Illinois.			
Asparagus, all green, cut spears. Cuts not less than ½ inch or more than 2 inches.....	A	#10	11,330					
Asparagus—as above except sodium content restricted to not more than 6 mg. per 100 grams.....	A	#303	8,750					

### N.C.A. Canned Salmon Cutting

The Northwest Branch of N.C.A. sponsored its 20th Canned Salmon Cutting at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle March 18.

Some 450 members of the canning industry and allied industries attended the cutting and conference. Of those registered, 170 served as judges in the inspection of 670 sample cans of chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon, drawn from the 1957 salmon packs of Alaska, Washington and Oregon.

During the afternoon session, under the chairmanship of A. W. Brindle, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Northwest Branch, members of

the industry heard talks by W. C. Arnold, managing director of Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., discussing the Alaska problems of the industry; a presentation of the industry canned salmon advertising program; and reports of the morning's judging.

Also during the afternoon session Dr. Ira I. Somers, Director of the N.C.A. Research Laboratories, discussed the total activities of the Association, emphasizing the laboratory program; Dr. G. Ivor Jones described the laboratory program of the Northwest Branch; and W. V. Yonker, Manager, discussed some of the inspection problems and procedures of the Northwest Branch.

### Research on Corn Borer Control

Efforts to find borer resistance in corn are part of a broad plan of cooperation between federal-state entomologists and plant breeders in the North Central states. Aimed at borer control by this method, as an addition to insecticidal and biological control, research on this has been conducted at Ankeny, Iowa, and Wooster, Ohio.

Entomologists have found lines which are resistant to various larval stages.

The scientists also have obtained high rates of destruction of the corn borer in experiments with micro-organisms which do not leave residues harmful to man or animals.

## Status of Legislation

(The Easter recess is April 3-13.)

**Agricultural trade development**—S. 3420, to raise Title I authorizations from \$4 to \$7.5 billion and to extend P. L. 480 for two years, to June 30, 1960, was passed by the Senate March 20.

**Alaska statehood**—H. R. 7999, to provide statehood for Alaska, was reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 25, 1957. S. 49, Alaska statehood, and S. 50, Hawaii statehood, were reported by Senate Interior Committee Aug. 29, 1957.

**Anti-dumping Act**—H. R. 6006, to amend the Anti-dumping Act of 1921 so as to facilitate determinations under the Act, was passed by the House Aug. 29, 1957, and was the subject of hearings by the Senate Finance Committee March 26-27.

**CCC equity payments**—S. 2426 (Ellender of La.), to authorize CCC to acquire title to unredeemed loan collateral without obligation to make equity payments, is pending before Senate Agriculture Committee, and H. R. 11380 (Bentley of Mich.) is pending before House Agriculture Committee.

**Customs drawback**—H. R. 9919, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to extend the privilege of substitution for the purpose of obtaining drawback upon reexportation of all classes of merchandise, was passed by the House Feb. 27.

**Farmworkers housing**—H. R. 9057, to provide for five-year amortization of housing facilities for farmworkers, was reported by House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 21, 1957.

**FDA food additives**—H. R. 6747 (Harris of Ark.) and S. 1895 (Hill of Ala.), the Administration-sponsored bill, H. R. 8390 (Harris of Ark.), H. R. 8629 (Wolverton of N. J.) and other food additives bills will be the subject of hearings by the Health and Science Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee April 15-16. N.C.A. supports H. R. 8390 and H. R. 8629.

**Fisheries loan fund**—S. 2720, to increase the loan fund authorization from \$10 million to \$13 million, was passed by the Senate Aug. 20, 1957. S. 3295, to increase the authorization from \$10 to \$20 million, was reported by the Senate Commerce Committee March 11 and is scheduled for Senate consideration soon.

**ICC agricultural exemption**—S. 1689 (Magnuson of Wash.) and H. R. 5823 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the agricultural exemption in sec. 203 (b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, have been introduced.

**Marketing orders**—H. R. 8367 (Siak of Calif.) is designed to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue marketing orders in effect even after

parity is reached. No action scheduled.

**Marketing orders, cranberries**—S. 1680 (10 Senators from 5 cranberry producing states) and other bills to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to authorize marketing orders for cranberries for canning, were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee April 20, 1957. N.C.A. opposes.

**Mexican farm labor**—H. R. 10360 (Gathings of Ark.), to extend indefinitely the authority under P. L. 78, 82d Congress, to import Mexican nationals for employment in agriculture, was the subject of hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 28-March 3, and will be the subject of a further public hearing April 14.

**Packers and Stockyards Act**—S. 1356 (O'Mahoney of Wyo.), to transfer antitrust jurisdiction over meat packing operations from USDA to FTC, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee July 18, 1957, and was recommended to the Senate Agriculture Committee March 25, for a report to the Senate by April 21. H. R. 9020, to retain USDA antitrust jurisdiction on exclusive meat packing operations, was reported by House Agriculture Committee July 9, 1957, and H. R. 11234, also relating to antitrust jurisdiction, was reported by House Commerce Committee, with amendment, March 17.

**Potato marketing and labeling**—A number of bills to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, were the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee and by the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1957. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

**Premier notification**—H. R. 7698 (Celler of N. Y.), to require 60 days

notice prior to merger of corporations having total book value of more than \$10 million, was reported by House Judiciary Committee May 28, 1957. S. 198 will be the subject of hearings by the Senate Antitrust Monopoly Subcommittee April 1.

**Raw product bargaining**—S. 1743 and S. 2444 (Alken), to legalize organized bargaining for agricultural commodities under certain conditions, has been referred to Senate Agriculture Committee; and H. R. 6799 (Bow of Ohio) and H. R. 7807 (Bentley of Mich.) have been referred to House Judiciary Committee. No action scheduled.

**Robinson-Patman Act**—S. 11 (Kefauver of Tenn.) and H. R. 11 (Patman of Tex.), to restrict the good faith defense against a charge of price discrimination, was approved without recommendation, by Senate Antitrust Subcommittee June 21, 1957, and is pending before the Judiciary Committee.

**Trade Agreements Act**—H. R. 10368 (Mills of Ark.), to amend and extend the Trade Agreements Act, was the subject of hearings begun by the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 17-March 25.

**Wage-Hour**—S. 1853 (Kennedy of Mass.), which includes proposal to eliminate overtime fishery exemption, was approved, without recommendation, by Senate Labor Subcommittee May 7, 1957.

**Waste disposal**—H. R. 1082 (Byrnes of Wis.), H. R. 2463 (Lipscomb of Calif.), and H. R. 4234 (Simpson of Pa.), to allow rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, have been introduced. N.C.A. supports the proposal, which is before House Ways and Means Committee.

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